THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

No. 647.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1767.

HAVING publiſhed the Bill of RIGHTS,* *according to the Advice of our Correſpondent, we ſhall give the Public thoſe Parts of* Magna Charta,** *which relate to the Subject, with my Lord* Coke's *Remarks thereon. But as we apprehend there may a Doubt ariſe about the Extent of the Authority of Parliament, we ſhall give our Readers ſome Obſervations thereon, taken from* Molineaux's Caſe of Ireland, *with very little Variation, to adapt them to the preſent State of American Affairs.*

"THE preſent juncture of affairs, will excuſe the expoſing my own weakneſs, rather than be wanting at this time *to my country.* I might ſay indeed *to mankind*, for 'tis the cauſe of the whole race of *Adam*, that I argue: *Liberty* ſeems the inherent right of all *mankind*; and on whatſoever ground any one nation can challengeit to themſelves, on the ſame reaſon may the reſt of *Adam*'s children expect it. The great law of Parliaments, England juſtly challenges, and all mankind have a right to. By the law of Parliament I mean that law whereby all laws receive their ſanction, *The free Debates and Conſent of the People, by themſelves, or their choſen Repreſentatives.* L. C. J. Cooke Page 91. 2 R. 3. f. 12. ſays, Hibernia habet Parliamentum & faciunt Leges, & noſtra ſtatuta non ligant eos, quia non mittunt Milites ad Parliamentum. The ſame reaſon holds good as to America. Conſent only gives human laws their force. Therefore the Parliament of England cannot extend their juriſdiction beyond their conſtituents—It is ſaid, that vaſt quantity of treaſure, that from time to time has been ſpent by England in conquering & reducing America, has given them a juſt claim to a reimburſement. To this I anſwer—Agreed—All we deſire is, that, in preſervation of our own Rights and Liberties, we may do it in our own methods regularly in our own Parliament: and if the reimburſement be all that England ſtands upon, what availeth it whether it be done this way or that way, ſo it be done? We have an example of this in point between England and Holland in the glorious revolution under King William IIId: Holland in aſſiſting England expended 600000 Pounds, and the Engliſh parliament fairly repay'd them: It would have look'd oddly for Holland to have inſiſted on diſpoſing of Lord Powis's and other eſtates, by their own laws, to reimburſe themſelves. 'Tis an ungenerous thing to vilify good offices, I am far from doing it, but with all poſſible gratitude acknowledge the mighty benefits America has often received from England—To England's charitable aſſiſtance our lives and fortunes are owing: But with all humble ſubmiſſion, I deſire it may be conſidered, whether England did not at the ſame time propoſe the *prevention of their own danger*, that would neceſſarily have attended our ruin; if ſo, 'twas in ſome meaſure their *own battles* they fought when they fought for America; and a great part of their expence muſt be reckon'd in their *own defence.*

All Men are by Nature in a ſtate of Equality, in reſpect of Juriſdiction or Dominion: This I take to be a Principle in itſelf ſo evident, that it ſtands in need of little Proof. 'Tis not to be conceiv'd, that Creatures of the ſame ſpecies and Rank, promiſcuouſly born to all the ſame Advantages of Nature, and the uſe of the ſame Faculties, ſhould be Subordinate and Subject one to another; Theſe to this or that of the ſame Kind. On this Equality in Nature is founded that Right which all Men claim, of being free from all Subjection to Poſitive Laws, till by their own *Conſent* they give up their Freedom, by entring into Civil Societies for the common Benefit of all the Members thereof. And on this *Conſent* depends the *Obligation* of all *Humane Laws*; inſomuch that without it, by the Unanimous Opinion of all *Juriſts*, no Sanctions are of any *Force.* For this let us Appeal, amongſt many, only to the *Judicious* Mr. *Hooker*'s *Eccleſ. Polity*, Book 1. Sec. 10. *Lond.* Edit. 1676. Thus He.

Howbeit, Laws do not take their Conſtraining force from the Quality of ſuch as Deviſe them but from that Power which doth give them the ſtrength of Laws. That which we ſpake before, concerning the Power of Government, muſt here be applied to the Power of making Laws whereby to Govern, which Power God hath over All; and by the Natural Law, whereunto he hath made all ſubject, the Lawful Power of making Laws, to command whole Politick Societies of Men, belongeth ſo properly unto the ſame entire Societies, that for any Prince or Potentate, of what kind ſoever upon Earth, to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not either by expreſs Commiſſion *immediately and perſonally receiv'd from God,* or elſe by Authority derived at the firſt from their *Conſent*, upon whoſe Perſons they impoſe Laws, *it is no better than meer Tyranny. Laws they are not therefore, which* Publick Approbation *hath not made ſo.* But Approbation not only they Give, who Perſonally declare their *Aſſent by Voice, Sign, or Act; but alſo when others do it in their Names*, by Right Originally, at the leaſt, derived from them: *All in Parliaments, Councils*, &c.

Again, *Sith Men Naturally have no full and perfect Power to command whole Politick Multitudes of Men; therefore utterly without our Conſent, we could in ſuch ſort be at no Mans Commandment living. And to be commanded we do conſent, when that Society whereof we are part, hath at any time before conſented, without revoking the ſame after by the like Univerſal Agreement. Wherefore as any Mans Deed paſt is good, as long as himſelf continueth, ſo the Act of a Publick Society of Men, done five hundred years ſithence, ſtandeth as theirs who preſently are of the ſame Societies, becauſe Corporations are Immortal; we were then alive in our Predeceſſors, and they in their Succeſſors do ſtill live. Laws therefore Humane of what kind ſoever, are available by Conſent*, &c.

And again, *But what matter the Law of Nations doth contain, I omit to ſearch; the ſtrength and vertue of that Law is ſuch, that no particular Nation can lawfully prejudice the ſame by any their ſeveral Laws and Ordinances, more then a Man by his Private Reſolutions the Law of the whole Common wealth or State wherein he liveth; for as Civil Law being the Act of a whole Body Politick, doth therefore over-rule each Civil part of the ſame Body; ſo there is no Reaſon that any one Commonwealth of itſelf, ſhould to the Prejudice of another, annihilate that whereupon the whole World hath Agreed.*

To the ſame purpoſe may we find the Univerſal Agreement of all Civilians, *Grotius, Puffendorf, Lock*'s *Treat. Government*, &c.

No one or more Men, can by *Nature* challenge any *Right, Liberty* or *Freedom*, or any Eaſe in his *Property, Eſtate* or *Conſcience*, which all other Men have not an *Equally Juſt Claim to.* Is *England* a *Free* People? So ought *France* to be. Is *Poland* ſo? *Turky* likewiſe, and all the *Eaſtern Dominions, ought* to be ſo: And the ſame runs throughout the whole *Race of Mankind.*

'Tis againſt the common laws of England. It is declared by both houſes of the parliament of England, 1 *Jac.* cap. 1. *That in the high court of Parliament, all the whole body of the realm, and every particular member thereof, either in perſon, or by repreſentation (upon their own free elections) are* by the laws of this realm *deem'd to be perſonally preſent.* Is this then the common law of England, and the birthright of every free-born Engliſh ſubject? And ſhall we in America be deny'd it, by having laws impoſed on us, where we are neither perſonally, nor repreſentatively preſent? My Lord Cooke in his 4th Inſt. cap. 1. ſaith, That *all the Lords, ſpiritual and temporal, and all the Commons of the whole realm, ought* ex Debito Juſticiæ *to be ſummoned to Parliament, and none of them ought to be omitted.* Hence it is call'd *Generale Concilium* in the Stat. of *Weſtminſt.* 1. and *Commune Concilium*, becauſe it is to comprehend all perſons and eſtates in the whole kingdom. For this good reaſon, ſtatutes made in England ſhould not bind America, *Quia non habent Milites hic in Parliamento*; becauſe they have no *Repreſentatives* in the parliament of England. My Lord *Hobbard* in the caſe of *Savage* and *Day*, pronounced it for law, that whatever is againſt natural equity and reaſon, is againſt law; nay, if an act of parliament were made againſt natural equity & reaſon, that act was void. Whether it be not againſt equity and reaſon, that a country regulated within itſelf, and having its own parliament, ſhould be bound *without their conſent*, by another parliament, I leave the reader to conſider. My Lord *Cooke* likewiſe in the firſt part of his inſtitutes, fol. 97. b. ſaith, *Nihil quod eſt contra rationem eſt licitum.* And in the old *modus tenendi parliamenta* of *England*, ſaid to be writ about *Edward the confeſſor*'s time, and to have been confirmed and approved by *William the conqueror*: It is expreſly declared, That all the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes ought to be* ſummoned to Parliament. The very ſame is in the *Modus* ſent into *Ireland* by *Henry* the 2d. And in *King John's great charter* dated 17. *Johannis*, 'tis granted in theſe words, *Et ad habend. Commune concilium regni de auxiliis & ſcutagiis aſſidendis, ſubmoneri faciemus archiepiſcopos, epiſcopos, abbates, comites, & majores barones, regni ſigillatim per literas noſtras, & faciemus* ſubmoneri in generali per *Vicecomites* omnes alios, &c. *Math. Paris ad An.* 17. *Johann.* All are to be ſummoned to Parliament, the *Nobility* by ſpecial writs; the *Commons* by general writs to the ſheriffs. Do theſe words ſignify in *England one thing*, and in *America no ſuch* thing? This is ſo repugnant to all natural reaſon and equity, that I hope no rational man will conteſt it: I am ſure if it be ſo, there's an end of all ſpeech amongſt men; all compacts, agreements, and ſocieties, are to no purpoſe. In the 25th of Edward the 1ſt. Cap. 6. It was enacted by the Parliament of England in theſe words, *Moreover from henceforth we ſhall take no manner of aid, taxes, or prizes, but by the common aſſent of the realm.* And again in the *Statute of Liberties*, by the ſame King, Cap. 1. *De* Tallag. non *Concedend*, it is enacted in theſe words. "*No tallage or aid ſhall be taken or levy'd by us, or our heirs, in our realm, without the good-will and aſſent of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgeſſes, and other Freemen of the land.* The like liberties are ſpecially confirm'd to the clergy, the 14th of Edward the 3d. And are theſe ſtatutes, and all other ſtatutes and acts of Parliament, to be of no force, or not rely'd on in America? Are theſe ſtatutes of force in England only? And can they add no immunity or priviledge to America when they are received there? Can the King and Parliament make acts in England to bind his ſubjects in America *without their conſent?* And can he make no acts in America *with their conſent*, whereby they may receive any priviledge or immunity? This were to make the *Parliaments in America wholly illuſory, and of no effect.* Let us not make thus light of conſtitutions of kingdoms, 'tis *Dangerous* to thoſe who *do it*, 'tis *Grievous* to thoſe that *ſuffer it.*

It is likewiſe againſt the charter of America. For to what end are we allowed to have Parliaments, unleſs, that, according to the conſtitution of England, as Engliſh ſubjects, we are to be ſubject to no laws, but ſuch as we conſent to. It is againſt the practice of all former ages. Wherein can it appear, that any ſtatute made in England was allow'd to be put in practice in America, without the authority of our Parliament. For if America may be bound by the Parliament of England; of what uſe are Parliaments in America?—If the religion, lives, liberties, fortunes and eſtates of Americans, may be diſpoſed of without their *Privity* and *Conſent*, what benefit have they of any laws, liberties and priviledges granted unto them by the crown of England? I am loth to give their condition an *hard name*; but I have no other notion of *Slavery, but being bound by a Law to which I do not conſent.* The obligation of all laws having the ſame foundation, if *one* law may be impoſed *without conſent*, any *other* law whatever, may be impoſed on us *without our conſent.* This will naturally introduce *taxing us without our conſent*; and this as neceſſarily deſtroys our *property.* I have no other Notion of *property*, but a *power of diſpoſing my Goods as I pleaſe*, and not as another ſhall

See the laſt Page. command:

* vide Bill of Rights in the Chronology in the Appendix Vol. 2 Page 1053.
** vide Magna Charta in Appendix Vol. 2 Pa. 790 || See in the appendix Vol 2. Pa. 814 vid. ye Charter page 1074 Vol 2.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

REMARKS AND REFLECTIONS
On our late ADVICES from HOME.

THE King of Sardinia has for some time, pretty warmly interested himself in the affairs of Corsica, whether only as an ally, a friend to the common rights of mankind, a lover of justice, — or with a view of obtaining the sovereignty of that island himself, is uncertain; — however, if the latter is his view, it is plain he proposes to be such a sovereign as a wise, brave and free people would choose; — that is, in a perfect consistency with the Laws they have freely consented and chosen to be governed by; and with a full allowance of all the just rights and privileges of a free people. In either of these views the King of Sardinia appears to be acting a noble and generous part, which is greatly to his honour.—Indeed this is not so surprising, as it is that all the powers in Europe have not espoused the cause of these brave injured islanders, who at this time do the most honour to human nature of any nation upon earth.—But true generosity is as seldom to be found among princes and rulers, as in a proportionable number of people in the lowest stations of life. We find the King of Sardinia continually using his interest with the neighbouring states, in favour of the Corsicans, and in May last his ambassadors had a private audience of the secretaries of state in London, the subject of which was said to be, the maintenance of the Corsicans in their independency.—On the other hand, they behaved towards this monarch, with a respect, proportionable to his friendly conduct; for we find the Regencies of Tunis, Algiers, &c. had solicited an alliance with the Corsicans, which the King of Sardinia having notice of, signified, that such an alliance would be entirely disagreeable to him, and would oblige him to seperate his interest from theirs. And we find in April last, that Paoli and his Senate had refused the alliance with the Regency of Tunis.

About the same time we have advices that there had been almost a total revolt of the subjects of Genoa in Corsica, who had voluntarily delivered up several strong holds to Paoli, who was making dispositions to storm Bonifacio, both by sea and land, Mr. O Dun, an Irish engineer, of great experience, and many French and English officers, discharged, on the late peace, had enter'd into his service.

The copy of the plan of accommodations which the Corsicans had offer'd to the Genoese, who rejected it, had been laid before several courts in Europe, particularly that of London, where we hear a large sum of money was advanced to Paoli on loan, by private subscription.

In May last was to be held an assembly of the states of the island, when it was intended to publish a proclamation inviting foreigners to settle there for the benefit of trade. Mean while they are well supplied with all things necessary for support and defence. In April a Sweedish transport bound to Corsica, laden with naval stores, gunpowder, cannon ball, &c. &c. touched at Gibraltar; and several of the American corn ships are gone there for a market. We hear a famous methodist teacher intends to pay them a visit this summer.

Mean while the Genoese are every way losing ground, they hired several English & other vessels to transport artillery and troops to Corsica; and also to the isle of Capraia, to relieve the fortress which was the only place in that isle, that held out against the Corsicans; but the latter so well guarded themselves both by land and sea, that the Genoese were not able to land their men, nor give any assistance to the besieged.

The Corsicans about the 20th of April reinforced their Troops with 150 Men at the same Time 2 Xebecks of War, 4 arm'd Gallies and a Pink were continually cruising round the Island, & effectually prevented the arrival of any Succours to the Citadel, near which the Corsicans sprung a Mine which destroyed a great Number of Genoese.—The Commander of the Fortress at last, offered a Capitulation, and the Corsican Officer immediately sent an Express to Paoli for Orders how to proceed.

The Contrary Winds had at the 18th of April, prevented the Genoese, from hearing the success of the Squadron they had sent for the relief of Capraia, but they were making public prayers, that they might be enabled to preserve their possession of it, and to enslave the Corsicans.

We hear the Corsicans have prudently refused to admit the banished Jesuits into that island.

It is probably the Citadel of Capraia was put into the hands of the Corsicans soon after the capitulation was offered, and that they have had possession of the whole island ever since—Nor is it likely to be long before they will also have intire possession of the whole island of Corsica.

Such are our last accounts of a people whose situation is now become extremely critical and interesting, to every friend of liberty, & the just rights of mankind. We have reason to hope that their glorious struggle will soon be over, and crown'd with deserved success, in the quiet possession of that freedom they have so nobly contended for, and maintain'd against superior force for above thirty years.—And if they still pursue the same wise and just measures which have hitherto preserved them, and already made them illustrious in the eyes of all nations, they will soon become great and powerful. If they are but careful to secure liberty and property from the least encroachment, the virtuous and the brave will flock to them from all parts of the globe, till every corner of their dominions is crowded with inhabitants.

'Tis an amazing infatuation that Princes, and States will not see where their real strength and glory and happiness lies,— but will pursue the same pernicious measures that the experience of all ages has shewn to be certainly ruinous, and which have weaken'd and brot a thousand powerful nations to destruction.

Tyranny and Oppression have dispeopled half the globe, turned some of the most fertile and delightful regions upon the face of the earth into solitary deserts, and multitudes of great, fair and magnificent cities, once abounding in riches and swarming with inhabitants, into ruinous heaps, where wild beasts of the wilderness may roam at large, undisturbed, and strangers to the face of man!

Wherever *Tyranny* prevails, however slow in its Operations, it is a sure and deadly Poison, that incessantly preys upon the Vitals of the National Constitution, gradually depopulates, and certainly destroys at last.—*Liberty*, on the Contrary, naturally tends to increase the Number, Strength, Riches and Happiness of any People. Luxury, Licentiousness, Vice and Extravagance spring not from *Liberty*, they are the genuine Offspring of Tyranny and oppression; where a very great over balance of riches and power, is accumulated in the Hands of a few persons, a sense of their superiority leads them to disregard order, & to throw off those restraints that the laws of society require, and indeed enforce in a well regulated state; their inferiours are either over-aw'd by their power, or seduced by hopes of advantage thro' their favour—and thus their passions are let loose to act without controul, luxury, and every species of vice and extravagance flows in on every side, and at last overwhelms the state in one general destruction. But where true liberty subsists, and sheds its benign influence with an equal, general, and unrestrained effusion, the blessing is felt and esteemed, watched and defended by all:—The least encroachment is noted, exposed and freely censured, and if not removed, so formidable a band immediately rises in defence of their just, invaluable and duly esteemed rights, as is sufficient to humble and terrify the most insolent and daring tyrant that ever plagued mankind.

By Tyranny and Slavery I mean, any power exerted and submitted to, inconsistent with, or beyond the design and reason of its original institution. Such a power never can be formidable but to the weak, the wicked, the pusilanimous.—Such a power has no solid foundation—It is a meer phantom or scarecrow, a foolish rash essay of daring insolence, to frighten the ignorant and cowardly, out of their senses first, and then out of their property.—Tyranny has no power but what wickedness and folly, ignorance and cowardice give it. Submit to it and it will make you vile and miserable, and at last crush you to death; for it is no more regulated by, than founded upon any principles of reason. Resist it with prudence, justice and resolution—it flies before you, it appears to be a mere chimera, an imaginary being, without any real existence.—Never people lost their liberty but by their own wickedness, folly and cowardice,—— *Tyrants* and *Slaves* are the weakest creatures of the human race—I class them together because they act upon the same principles, and are both but one and the same thing, called by different names,—invert their situations and they will each act like the other; place a slave on a throne, he will be a tyrant, place a tyrant under a tyrant, he will become a slave; and in proportion as each were tyrannical and abject in one state, they would each be abject and tyrannical in the other. Thus as it appears that a Tyrant and a Slave is the same thing, whenever I shall hereafter have occasion to mention the word *Tyrant*, I desire to be understood to mean a *Slave* at the same time. That is, that there is all the baseness of a Slave in every Tyrant, and all the injustice, insolence and cruelty of a tyrant in every slave. [I mean in every thing I have said upon this subject, those Tyrants and Slaves only, that have any way contributed to *make themselves so*, either by negligence or design.—— As to those who found themselves in such an unfortunate situation, without any concurrence or fault of their own—I shall, perhaps, consider them in some future Paper.]

I said before, that a Tyrant is one of the weakest Creatures of the Human Species. He is weak in his Powers of Mind and Body—His Schemes are foolish, his ends base and wicked. The Interests of all Mankind are against him—and how despicable is his Strength, not only unassisted by one single Individual, but opposed to the whole Human Race! such a weak foolish Creature, however mischievously inclined, worthy to be an Object of Fear? No, he can be so to none but Creatures as weak and foolish as himself, and no longer than he can deceive them into the most absurd Notions & Practices,—that it is better for them to deliver into his Hands that Freedom God has given them, and will call them to Account for, than to keep it themselves—that if they do not thus submit to the Tyrant, he will force them to Submission, and punish them for Resistance,—When at the same Time he has no Force nor Power but what they give him, is vulnerable to the Dagger's Point, the Bullet's Stroke, and the whole Artillery of Death—and is not able to rob a single Man of them, of a Shilling—much less of that Jewel they esteem dearer than Life,—unless they assist him, and by that Assistance enable him to do it; and when no Punishment that a Tyrant can inflict, is greater than that of being subject to his Will, which is the Condition upon which he offers his Favour! But while I am thinking upon this Subject, a thousand Arguments offer themselves to expose the Weakness and Ridiculousness of tyrannical Power and Pretensions. Reason with a Tyrant, he immediately appears a contemptible Fool. He cannot bear the Scrutiny of Reason, he shrinks from the Radiance of her Eye, and shuns her Presence—nor can he have Dominion over Men who freely use their reasoning Faculties and communicate their Sentiments. The Press is the greatest Preservative against Tyranny, that ever Providence has enabled Mankind to discover; while such an easy Means of mental Intercourse remains, Tyranny can never obtain any permanent Establishment. The first Step therefore that a Tyrant should take in Order to render his Designs practicable, would be to prohibit all reasoning upon his Conduct, to cut off as much as possible, all Means of Intelligence—and especially to restrain the Freedom of the Press. When any Thing of this Sort happens, it is a sure Prognostick, that some great Revolution is at Hand.

By Capt. Gilbert arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Articles.

LONDON, May 27.

Letters from the Hague, by Yesterday's Holland Mail bring Advice of the Death of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, Brother of the reigning Duke, and of her Royal Highness the Princes Dowager of Wales, and Lieutenant Veldt Marshal of the Armies of the Empress Queen.

May 30. Advice is received, that Lord Clive was in a bad state of Health, and intended soon to return.

June 1. It is now said that their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, propose to pass the ensuing Winter in London; the Report of their speedy Departure for Germany being premature.

We hear a Regulation, will shortly be made, that all his Majesty's foreign Garrisons shall be relieved once in seven Years.

Sunday Morning Dispatches were sent from Secretary Conway's Office. for his Excellency the Earl of Rochford at Paris.

According to recent Advices from Leghorn, upwards of 300 French and English Ship Carpenters are now employed in the Service of Paschal de Paoli, Chief of the Corsicans.

The Hague Gazette of May 27, says, "Letters from Leghorn, of the 14th Inst. advise, that the Fortress of the Isle of Capraia has surrendered to to the Corsicans by Capitulation."

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Thomas M'Guire, Esq; Attorney-General of the Province of North Carolina, in the room of Robert Jones, jun. Esq; deceased.

June 3. Yesterday morning his Excellency the Ambassador from the States General had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the subject of dispatches received from the Hague.

Mr. Alderman Beckford lies at the point of death, at his house in Soho-Square, being given over by his physicians.

It is said advices is received by the Prince of Wales, from India, dated the 23d of December last, that Coffim Aly Khan, at the head of a number of a numerous body of Morattas, had begun a fresh war in that country, and that the whole of our army was in march to attack him.

Monday the Valentine, Capt. Griffin, fell down the river from Deptford, to proceed with some dispatches of importance for the East-Indies.

Advices is said to have been received last Sunday from Com. Graves, of some further encroachments made by the French on the African coast.

We hear from Inverness, that a Number of Scotch Highlanders, who has been abroad during last war, have lately engaged themselves to go over to Corsica, to serve as soldiers under Gen. Paoli.

It is said that the Parliament will not be prorogued till near the Expiration of this Month.

June 4. Yesterday the Right Honourable the House of Commons adjourned till Wednesday the 10th Instant.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 5.

"I am now to tell you exactly what Duties the Parliament have laid for America, viz. Four Shillings and Eight Pence per Hundred on Crown, Plate, Flint and White Glass; imported into the Colonies; One Shilling and Two Pence on Green Glass; Two Shillings per Hundred on Red and White Lead, and Painters Colours; and Three Pence per Pound on Tea, imported into the said Colonies."

A gentleman at Fort Pitt, writes of the 28th of July, that the first week of that month the frost was so severe, as to spoil a garden at the east end of Lawrel hill, and killed a number of shrubs and bushes: And that on the 27th of the same month, the parties of the 31st and 34th regiments, marched into that garrison.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

Thursday last a Soldier belonging to the Regiments here was brought out on the Green to receive 1000 Lashes, but before his Comrades could get him stripped, he wounded himself with a Knife in the Belly to such a Degree that the Sentence of the Court Marshall could not then be put in Execution; however we hear that his Wound is not dangerous, and that he is in a fair Way of Recovery.

Two Companies of Soldiers arrived at Elizabeth-Town from Amboy and Brunswick on Monday and Tuesday last.

We hear that William Johnston, who was to have been executed this Day pursuant to his Sentence, for Felony and Sacrilege, has obtained a Pardon from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. at the Request of Doctor Auchmuty, and the Rest of his Brethren.

Monday last his Majesty's Ship Garland, Capt. St. John, sailed out of the North-River, to the Hook, but having the Misfortune to spring her Mizen-Mast, she returned again on Friday last.

NEWPORT, August 17.

One Jonathan Rouse was committed to our Goal one Day last Week, being detected in forging an Order on a Gentleman in this Town.

BOSTON, August 24.

Tuesday Morning last departed this Life, greatly lamented, Capt. MICHAEL BRIGDEN, of Charlestown, in the 70th Year of his Age. His Remains were decently inter'd last Friday Afternoon.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in America, of a late Date, is said, among other Matters to contain the following Paragraph, viz. "I have just left the House of Commons, "quite tired out with hearing the Reflections "cast upon the Colonies, owing entirely to the Re-"presentations from among yourselves."——

We hear from Springfield that on the 11th Inst. died there the worthy and amiable Consort of the Rev. Mr. Robert Breck, much lamented.

Thursday Morning Mr. Robert Voax, who kept one of the South Fish Markets, was found dead in his Bed. He was well the Evening before, and eat a hearty Supper: It is supposed by the easy Posture in which he lay he had no Fit, but an entire Stagnation of the Fluids.

Tuesday a NegroMan belonging to a Gentleman in Town, standing at the Door of a Barn-Chamber was seized with a Convulsion Fit, and fell into the Yard, and his Head coming on the Pavements fractured his Scull in such a Manner that he died the same Day.

Since our last arrived several Whaling Sloops from the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and we hear the Fishery there has been very indifferent this Season, many of the Vessels having met with little or no success: Two Sloops were lately cast-away in the Streights of Belleisle; one of them Capt. Coffin, belonging to Nantucket (not White, of Marshfield, as reported) the People were saved, and kindly assisted by Capt. Hamilton, of the Merlin Sloop of War, in bringing off the Sails, Rigging and Stores from the Wrecks.

In the Schooner Sultana, which sailed a few Days ago for London, went Passenger one —— Gibbons, who had been a Soldier upwards of 16 Years, & lately discharged from Col. Dalrymple's Regiment at Halifax, by an order from the Secretary at War, and arrived last Week in the Packet from thence: He is said to be going Home to take Possession of an Estate that has fell to him by the Death of an Uncle, consisting of £. 7000 Sterl. in Cash, and an Income of £. 3000 like Money, a year.

We hear the Whale Fishery off the Western Islands is like to turn out very successful this Season, two Vessels having return'd from thence to the Cape with upwards of 300 Barrels each.

† FANEUIL-Hall Lottery No. Nine, began Drawing on Friday last, only one Ticket, (N°. 999) was drawn, a Blank—The Managers then adjourn'd the Drawing 'till Three o'Clock this Afternoon, when 'twill go on.—A few Tickets may be had, if apply'd for before that Time.

Vide the Act pa 735.

Thursday last Mr. ANDREW ELIOT, was appointed Tutor at Harvard-College, in the Room of Mr. BELCHER HANCOCK, who lately resigned.

On the 16th Instant, WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq; Attorney at Law, eldest Son to the late Rev. Mr. HOOPER, of this Town, was married to Miss ANNE CLARK, Daughter of the late THOMAS CLARK, Esq; of North-Carolina.

Yesterday 7-night a very sad affair happened at Wrentham West Parish, viz. Between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon while people were generally attending public worship, the house of Mr. Benjamin Rockwood appeared to be on fire, and was so suddenly consumed that nothing could be saved out of it; the out-buildings were with difficulty preserved. Several apparent circumstances gave suspicion that some evil-minded vagrant had set it on fire purposely; care was taken the night following to way-lay the roads and bridges where it was probable the plunderers might pass in their escape: Those who watched in one place, had the success to take one Thomas Cook, *a notorious Thief*, but none of Mr. Rockwood's effects were found upon him. Those who lay in wait at another place, had the chance to head a Man on horse-back, in passing a bridge: He appeared to be loaded with plunder, and had a formidable club in his hand; but too soon perceiving his danger he turned suddenly about and escaped their hands. On Monday morning the woods thereabout were diligently searched, and a horse was found, not far distant, with Mr. Rockwood's saddle upon him, and a bundle of stolen effects carefully deposited under a log: The horse is well known to be the same which one Daniel McKeney was seen in the possession of on the Saturday evening before.

Twenty Dollars

Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid, to any who shall apprehend one *Daniel Mc Keney*, a transient Person, and bring him to me the Subscriber living in *Wrentham* West-Precinct, so that he may be brought to Justice:——He having on the 16th of *August* 1767 broke open my Dwelling-House, plundered some of my Houshold Furniture, and set Fire to the rest. Paid by me,

Benjamin Rockwood.

N. B. Said *McKeney* is a tall stout Man, of a sandy Complexion, and sandy Hair, walks a little *Limping*, having been formerly wounded by a Musket Ball in one of his Thighs.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Amazon*, *John Smith*, Master, now laying at *Minot's* T. Burthen about 140 Tons, will sail soon, having one Half of her Cargo engaged: For Freight or Passage apply to *Samuel Hughes*, at his Store next to Capt. *Cheevers's* in King-Street, or the Master on Board.

Boston, *May* 24th, 1767.

Choice Bohea TEA,

To be Sold by the Chest, enquire at the said Store.

TO BE SOLD,

Choice Cadiz Salt,

Just arrived in the Brigantine *Elizabeth*, *Corben Barnes*, Master, now lying off the End of Long-Wharff—— Also to be sold the said Brigantine, burthen about 130 Tons, a prime Sailor, well found, and a good strong well-built Vessel, was launch'd last November, and has made but this Voyage. Enquire of said Master on Board, or Mr. *Ephraim Spooner*, at his Lodgings at Mrs. *Parrett's* near Oliver's Dock.

NOTICE is hereby given, That pursuant to a vote of the Proprietors of a township called *Raymond*, granted to the heirs and representatives of Capt. *William Raymond*, and others, soldiers in the *Canada*-Expedition, A. D. 1690. Each right therein is assess'd at 24s. in order defrey the charge that has arisen and may arise in laying out and bringing forward a settlement of the same; which sum the owner of each right is hereby directed to pay to Capt. *George Raymond*, the Proprietor's Treasurer, at his Dwelling-House in *Beverly*, on or before the Thirtieth Day of *October* next, otherwise such Methods will be pursued to enforce the payment thereof as the law directs. Dated at *Beverly*, *July* 24, 1767.

By Order of the Committee,

THOMAS PORTER, Prop'rs Clerk.

To be Sold for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A strong healthy Negro Man, aged about 36 Years, who understands the Sawing Business, and is very suitable for a Master Builder or Cabinet-Maker. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS it is enacted in the present Tax Act; That the Assessors of each Town shall give Seasonable Notice to the Inhabitants to give in true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates they shall be possessed of on the first Day of *September* next: — In *Obedience* to said Act; the Assessors of the Town of *Boston* do hereby Notify the Inhabitants of said Town, that they conform thereto, and that the Assessors will attend at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market to receive the same, from Monday August 24th to September 4th, from the Hours of 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the Afternoon, on every Day in the Week, Lord's Days and Saturdays excepted.

Boston, *August* 20, 1767. } By Direction of the Assessors.

For LONDON,

THE Brigantine *Fanny*, *Willm. Main*, Master, burthen 120 Tons, will sail in 14 Days, having two Thirds of her Cargo ready: For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board said Brigantine, lying at the Long-Wharff, or to *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, at their Store South Side Town-Dock. 24th *August* 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Girl, 20 years Old. Enquire of the Printers.

On THURSDAY NEXT,

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, being a Consignment, viz. Broad Cloth, Serges, Velvets, Irish Hollands, Checks, strip'd Hollands, sundry Pieces of Silks, Muslins, Cambricks, India Chinces, Callicoes, plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, silk, linnen and cotton knit Patterns, &c. &c. —Some House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, a Mehogany Desk, &c. Silver Watches, &c.

THURSDAY the 27th of this Instant *August*, at Four o'Clock Afternoon, will be Sold by Public Auction—The Dwelling-House, Yard, Pump and Garden belonging to the same; being Part of the Real Estate of Capt. *Daniel Bell*, deceased, situated in *Temple*-Street, so called, at *New-Boston*.

N. B. The above Sale will be on the Premises, where any Person may view the same any Day before the Sale. M. DESHON, *Auctioneer*.

THE highest Price given for POT-ASH, by *Stephen Deblois*, jun. at the Golden-Eagle, Dock-Square.——He has a fine Assortment Goods, imported in the last Vessels from England, which he sells at the lowest Rates for Cash —— ☞ A Quantity Cheshire Cheese, very cheap, in small or large Quantities.

TO LETT,

In a very Publick Place,

The Front End of a House,

with a convenient well-accustom'd Shop. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Raymond from New-Haven; Burnham from New-London; Coffin from Philadelphia; Dean from Georgia; Baty from Newfoundland; Ball from Antigua; and Spence from Fayal.

CLEARED OUT.

Hoyt and Rice for New-Haven; Deming and Barrett for New-London; Power for Virginia; Gorham for Maryland; Fuller and Goodwin for North-Carolina; Atwood for Halifax; Wier for Quebec; Smullidge for West-Indies; Walker for Surranam; and Morrison for Glasgow.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Raymond and Burnham for New-London & New-Haven; Coffin for Philadelphia; Porter for Georgia; Hatch for Louisbourg; Debel for Newfoundland; Ingersol and Patten for West-Indies; and Orr for Glasgow.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Eight Whites. Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 40 *m. after* 1		*Friday* 30 *m. after* 4	
Tuesday, 27 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 18 *m. after* 5	
Wednesday, 12 *m. aft.* 3		*Lord's-day*, 10 *m. aft.* 6	
Thursday, 47 *m. aft.* 3		*New* ☾ 22 *Day*, *Night.*	

vid. page 706.

command: Whatever another may *rightfully* take from me *without my consent*, I have certainly no *property* in. To *tax* me without consent, is little better, if at all, than *down-right robbing me*. I am sure the great patriots of liberty and property, the free people of *England*, cannot think of such a thing, but with abhorrence.

I think it highly *inconvenient* for *England* to *assume* this *authority* over *America*: I believe there will need no great arguments to convince the wise assembly of English Senators, how *inconvenient* it may be to *England*, to do that which may make the *people of America* think that they are not *well used*, and may drive them into *discontent*. The *laws* and *liberties of England* were granted above one hundred years ago to the people of *America*. How consistent it may be with true policy, to do that which the people of *America* may think is an *invasion* of their rights and liberties, I do most humbly submit to the parliament of *England* to consider. They are men of *great wisdom*, *Honour*, and *justice*: and know how to prevent all future *inconveniencies*. We have heard great out-cries, and deservedly, on breaking the *edict of Nantes*, and other stipulations; how far the breaking our constitution, which has been above one hundred years standing, exceeds that, I leave the world to judge. It may perhaps be urg'd, that 'tis *convenient* for the state of *England*, that the *supream council* thereof should make their jurisdiction as *large* as they can. But with submission, I conceive that if this *assumed power* be not *just*, it cannot be *convenient* for the State. What *Cicero* says in his *offices*, *nihil est utile, nisi idem sit honestum*, is most certainly true. Nor do I think, that 'tis any wise *necessary* to the *good* of *England* to *assert* this high jurisdiction over *America*. Since the King has a negative on all our laws, I do not see how it is possible for *America* to do any thing that can be in the least *prejudicial* to *England*. But on the other hand, if *England assume* a *jurisdiction* over *America*, whereby they think their *Rights* and *Liberties* are *taken away*; *That their Parliaments are rendered meerly nugatory*, and that their lives and fortunes depend on the will of a *legislature* wherein they are *not parties*; there may be ill consequences of this. *Advancing* the power of the parliament of *England*, by *breaking* the *Rights* of an *other*, may in time have ill effects.

The *Rights of Parliament* should be preserved *Sacred* and *Inviolable*, wherever they are found. This kind of government, once so *Universal* all over *Europe*, is now almost *Vanished* from amongst the nations thereof. Our Kings dominions are the only supporters of this noble *Gothick Constitution*, save only what little remains may be found thereof in *Poland*. We should not therefore make so light of that sort of Legislature, and as it were abolish it throughout America, but rather cherish and encourage it wherever we meet it."

[*Some Parts of the Great Charter and Lord* Coke's *Remarks, with an Extract from Mr.* Locke's *Treatise on Government, will be in our next.*]

WHEREAS a Report has prevail'd, that I have said, That Mr. Jackson's *Mineral Bath at* New-Boston *arose from Copper, and was of a noxious Quality: I therefore take this Method to inform the Public, that there is not the least Foundation for such Report, nor can I possibly tell how it arose. And I now declare to the Public, that I have found by Experiments that those Waters are strongly impregnated with Steel, and that I have recommended the use of them to such of my Patients as I thought required Chalybeat Medicines. And am of Opinion, that they may be serviceable in many Disorders if properly used.* JAMES LLOYD.

JACKSON's Mineral Bath will be filled every Morning by 6 o'Clock, and the Persons who bathe take their Turns as they come. All the Time the Company are bathing, the Water will be convey'd into the Bottom by Pipes, and flow'd over the Top at the Rate of a Hogshead in four Minutes; and after every Day's Use, it will be drawn off, and well cleans'd with hot Water.

The HOT BATH is also ready, and may be filled any Time after Nine in the Morning—in a few Minutes.

TO BE SOLD

By Order of the Supertour Court,

Any Part of the Real

Estate of Mr. *William Wheeler*, late of *Boston*, Bricklayer, deceased, that may be suitable to any Person or Persons who apply: Said Estate is situated at Windmill Point, so called, & consists of a Number of Dwelling-Houses, Wharves, &c.

Enquire of Mr. *John Greene*, Merchant, Mr. *David Wheeler*, Blacksmith, or of the Administrator Mr. *Jonathan Wheeler*, jun. living on the Premises.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

Jane Eultis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-House;

A Large assortment very neat patent wove Stays of various Sizes; she has patent Stay Cloth and Trimings which she has Imported to accommodate those who choose to have the Stays made here; the above Stays will bear washing, and look as fresh as when new.—New fashion Lawns, Apron wedth, both plain and work'd, and a large Assortment of Silks, Irish Linnens, and other Goods as usual, all which she will sell exceeding low for Cash.

ALSO,

A Quantity of choice

Spring, Fall and Stage Beaver, to be sold, enquire at the above Shop, or at Mr. *Isaac Peirce's*, just above the Orange-Tree, leading to the Rev. Mr. HOWARD's Meeting-House.

TO BE SOLD,

An Iron Forge or Finery, at *Uxbridge*,

at present with two Fire Places, but another can be easily made, with a Farm of about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, Barn, Coal House, Smith's Shop, and other House for Workmen.—It is exceedingly well situated for the Sale of Iron, and for a Store to supply the Country round with Necessaries, lying on the *Oxford* and County Roads. The Country is full of young Wood for Coal, is 27 Miles from *Providence*, and 45 Miles from *Boston*. Enquire of *Samuel Read* at *Uxbridge*, or of Mr. *John Merrett* near *Providence* to know further.

Providence, 13th *August*, 1767.

Stage-Coach No. I.

Kept by THOMAS SABIN,

SETS out on every Tuesday Morning, from the House of Mr. *Richard Olney*, Innholder at the Coffee-House the Sign of the Crown in *Providence*, to carry Travellers to *Boston*, on the most expeditious and cheap Rate.—While in *Boston*, he puts up at Mr. *John Burrow's*, at the Sign of the Lamb, where he will be ready to wait on all those who may be pleased to return with him on the Thursday following.—Said *Sabin* has provided himself with several Sets of good Horses for the said Purpose, and intends following the Business all the Summer Season.—All Gentlemen and Ladies may depend upon the most ready Observance of their Desires, by their very humble Servant,

Thomas Sabin.

A few small Bags of Cotton Wool,

Looking Glasses,
Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff,
China Ware,
Writing and Printing Paper,
Half Casks Poland Starch,
Oznabrigs and Ticklinburgh,
An Assortment of Silk Hose,
to be sold at the lowest Rates,

By Caleb Blanchard,

Union-Street.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of English

and India Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash.

Fresh Turkey Figgs, Currants,

Prunes, Almonds, Cask and Jarr Raisins
Citron Jarr Oyl
Spices of all Kinds
English and Poland Starch
Allum Copperas Ground Redwood
New Madder Press Paper
and every Article in the Dyer's & Clothier's Business
Æther Court Plaister French Chalk
Eau de Luce Perfumes of all Kinds
Neat Smelling Bottles
Surgeons Instruments
Mortars and Pestles of all Sorts
Scales and Weights
A fresh and compleat Assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES
Receiv'd by the last Vessel from *London*
To be Sold at the lowest Advance
By PETER ROBERTS

At his Shop directly opposite the West Door of the Court-House, *Boston*.

N. B. At the same Place may be had very cheap Painter's Oyls, Colours, and Brushes.

Fredk. Wm. Geyer

Has imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A large and general Assortment of English and India Piece Goods.

And just receiv'd by the Snow *Jenny*, Capt. *Orr*, from *Glasgow*,

AN Assortment of plain and flower'd Lawns, some ⅝ wide for Aprons—plain and flower'd Lawn Handkerchiefs, a large Assortment of check linnen Handkerchiefs, Checks & Bedticks, Threads from N°. 7, to N°. 76, Bibles and Testaments, Kilmarnock Caps, Plaids, Carpets and Carpeting, Coverlids, Kippen's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Blue and white China Tea Cups and Saucers, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Writing and Press Paper——The best of London G. B. Wool Cards, and the very best French Indigo, by large and small Quantities—at the very lowest Prices, for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; in Union-Street, *Boston*

For *Glasgow*,

THE Snow *Jenny*, *Hector Orr*, Master, will sail by the 10th of *September*. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Robert Moodie*, at his Store nigh the East End of *Faneuil*-Hall.

Just Imported, and to be sold at said Store,

A fine Assortment of plain, flowered and spotted Lawns, Kenting and Check Handkerchiefs, Cambricks, clear Lawns, Plaids, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c. ☞ Cash given for FLAX-SEED.

HENRY BARNES of *Marlborough*, will give *Twenty-four Pounds* per Ton for all POT-ASH that will not answer for the *London* Market, the Owners allowing 4s. 8d. for each Barrel, and certifying upon Oath (if required) that it is free any Mixture of Marine Salts. Apply to Mr. *Thomas Maccarty* at his Store on the Long-Wharff, in *Boston*, who will receive and pay for the same.

Marlboro', *Aug.* 7, 1767.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to, the Estate of *Timothy Orne*, late of *Salem*, deceased, are desired to settle the same with us the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased, who will attend that Business on Monday every Week, until further Notice, at the late Dwelling-House of the said Deceased.

Salem, *Aug.* 4, 1767. TIMOTHY PICKERING, JOHN ORNE.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Johnson Lunt*, late of *Newbury*, Coaster, deceased, are Desired to bring in their Accounts to *Richard Pettingell*, Junr. Executor to his Will, in order for a speedy Settlement.

Newbury, *August* 1, 1767.

Choice *French* INDIGO,

To be sold by

Joshua Gardner & Company,

At their Shop in Cornhill,
Where may be had,

A good Assortment of English

Piece and Hard Ware Goods, as cheap for Cash as at any Store or Shop in BOSTON.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in Common-Street,

HAS to sell several second-hand Chaises. ☞ He carries on the Coach and Chaise-making Business, as usual, in all its Branches; and will take old Chaises in part Pay for new.—Neat's-Foot Oil, and Horse Nets to sell.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

Vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2.